

GOVERNMENT MACHINERY AND THOSE WHO OPERATE IT

Army and Navy Medical School Progressing Satisfactorily—Preparing Exhibit at Agricultural Department for the St. Louis Exposition—Secretary Wilson Engaged With Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The division of military information of the Adjutant General's Office, division of the Philippines, has been made a part of the military information division of the War Department for general purposes, such as furnishing the War Department professional information of a general character respecting the Philippine archipelago and surrounding countries. Colonel Simpson, U. S. A., is in charge of the War Department office which is located in the Lemon Building. During the past year the division has prepared and issued the following described publications: A second edition of the "Reports on Military Operations in South Africa and China" (mentioned in previous report); list of military publications, books, pamphlets, etc., received in the Adjutant General's Office, War Department, from September 1 to December 31, 1901; "The Organization of the Gorman Army"—a second edition of 500 copies; "Colonial Army Systems of the Netherlands, Great Britain, France, Germany, Portugal, Italy, and Belgium"; index of special military subjects contained in books, pamphlets, and periodicals received in the military information division, Adjutant General's Office, War Department, during the quarter ending March 31, 1902; "Target Practice and Remount Systems Abroad"; "Notes of Military Interest for 1901."

It is suggested by some of the prominent officials of the War Department, among whom is Gen. Henry C. Corbin, that it might be an excellent idea to detail retired officers of high rank as military attaches abroad, who, while serving, would receive the full pay and allowances of their rank. In a recent report on the subject of military attaches, General Corbin says in part: "Attention is again invited to the recommendation contained in several preceding reports for increased rank and pay of our military attaches abroad. This appears a small matter here at home, but to the attaché abroad, where rank and precedence govern, it is a matter of very great importance. On occasions of ceremony our attaches are frequently placed in most embarrassing situations. There are only seven attachés abroad at present, and the slight additional expense will be more than compensated for in the net results obtained. I therefore earnestly recommend that the military attaches at our embassies and legations abroad be given the rank, pay, and allowances of colonel and lieutenant-colonel, respectively."

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Within a few months all torpedo boat destroyers, torpedo boats, and submarine boats contracted for by the Navy Department, will be finished, making in all sixteen torpedo-boat destroyers, thirty-six torpedo boats, and eight submarine boats. Rear Admiral Eddiott, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has called attention to the necessity for an appropriation for the proper berthing and storage of the large number of torpedo vessels afloat and building. An appropriation of a half million dollars, he thinks, would go far toward this purpose.

PATENT OFFICE.

New York had a greater number of patents granted to inventors yesterday than any other State, with a total of 44. Pennsylvania had 57, Illinois, 49; Ohio, 24; Massachusetts, 25, and New Jersey, 24. Nearly every State and Territory had one or more patents issued to its credit.

The number of patents granted by the office this year, says J. W. Batson, chief of the issue and "Gazette" division, will amount to 27,000. This number has never been equaled in the history of the office, the nearest to it being 25,558 the issue of 1901. On December 16 next, the office will issue 623 patents, 7 designs, 41 trade-marks, 8 labels, 8 prints, and 3 releases. This makes a total of 693.

Two bills were introduced into the House of Representatives on the 5th instant, for the amendment of section 4921 of the Revised Statutes, and to effectuate the provisions of the additional act of the international convention for the protection of industrial property. They propose to permit a judge or magistrate of a foreign country to administer oaths in application papers; to permit the "executor or administrator duly authorized under the law of any foreign country to administer upon the estate of the deceased inventor, in case said inventor was not domiciled in the United States, or at the time of his death, have the right to apply for and obtain the patent;" and they propose to permit any person, not only citizens of this country, to file a caveat in the office.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Hugh Morrison, Jr., of the reading room force of the Library of Congress has been detailed at the White House to catalogue the Library, which is composed of about 1,000 volumes, most of them gifts of authors.

Washington Ford is traveling in the South for the purpose of collecting rare manuscripts.

The periodical force of the Library is occupied with the laborious task of sorting and grouping into volumes tons of magazines and newspapers which accumulated for years in the vaults in the Capitol, and were taken to the Library in sacks. After preparing the missing numbers they are supplied for the bindery and repair shop, which is located in the northeast corner of the basement of the Library. The room is admirably equipped for the work, and the men who conduct it are especially detailed from the Government Printing Office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Shaw returned from New York city this morning. He has been in that city on administrative business. Assistant Secretary Spaulding has settled the question of how large a duty should be collected on bales of dyed cotton. The weight to be returned for duty is the actual weight of the yarn in its condition at the time of importation. The invoice weight is usually taken in the gray condition. When the cotton is dyed, colored, polished or bleached the weight changes. If it is dyed or colored, it averages 5 to 10 per cent heavier; if polished, 25 per cent heavier; if bleached it averages 5 per cent lighter than the invoice weight. This renders a fixed rate of tax unfeasible, and the collector of customs at Newport News has been notified to tax the actual weight on importation.

The Bureau of Navigation will be moved to the Builders' Exchange, in Thirteenth Street on Friday. Eugene L. Chamberlain is commissioner of this bureau, which will in all probability be included in the new Department of Commerce.

James C. Clarkson, surveyor of the port of New York, who was formerly Assistant Postmaster General, visited the Treasury Department yesterday, and called on several old friends.

Chief Wilde, of the Secret Service, reports 523 arrests during the year, the capture of \$65,000 in counterfeit notes and coins, and a large quantity of dyes, molds, and contraband matter. He advocates some provision for the investigation of secret organizations which advocate the use of force in the destruction of governments, and who preach assassination and anarchy. The Secret Service is well organized for the prosecution of such investigation, but lacks the authority to carry them out.

MEDICAL MUSEUM.

The work of the Army Medical School of forty student officers, under the direction of Col. DeWitt, is progressing satisfactorily. The classes will continue until next April when they will have covered a period of five months. The course consists of lectures on military surgery with practical demonstrations, lectures on military medicine, and the duties of medical officers in time of peace and war, laboratory work in bacteriology, lectures on chemistry and the diseases of the eye, use of the x-ray machine, and lectures on tropical diseases. Col. DeWitt, Assistant Surgeon General U. S. A., who is president of the school faculty, is assisted by Major W. C. Borden, surgeon, U. S. A.; Major L. A. LaGarde, assistant surgeon; James Carroll, M. D.; Capt. C. R. Darnell, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.; Brig. Gen. D. B. Davis, Judge Advocate, U. S. A.; and Dr. J. H. Ford, assistant surgeon, U. S. A. The hours of instruction are from 9 a. m. until noon, and from 1 p. m. to 4 p. m. The school was established by Brig. Gen. George M. Sternberg, late Surgeon General, U. S. A., on June 24, 1893. The present head of the school, Col. DeWitt, entered the Medical Department, U. S. A., on May 14, 1897; was appointed assistant surgeon May 7, 1901, and is deemed one of the ablest members of the Medical Corps.

INDIAN DIVISION.

The Dawes Commission is sending forth to Secretary Hitchcock, rolls of citizenship of those who are entitled to allotments of land in the Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Cherokee nations. Land offices will be created in the near future for the selection of allotments by the members of the tribes.

Senators Quarles and Mitchell were early callers on Secretary Hitchcock yesterday.

Superintendent Frank A. Thackeray, in charge of the training school and agency at Shawnee, Okla., is in Washington on matters relating to the general condition of his work. Mr. Thackeray says the majority of his Indians want to utilize their funds to increase the size of their schools. This is something far out of the ordinary, and it shows the interest the Indians are taking in educational work. Superintendent Thackeray has been in the Indian service some years, and is considered a valuable man by the department.

Dr. Edith L. Madren, of this city, has been appointed physician of an Indian school in Arizona, and will take charge at once. She will have 200 pupils under her care. Dr. Madren is the second woman physician in the Indian service.

PENSION OFFICE.

Commissioner Ware has issued an order prohibiting smoking on the fourth floor of the Pension building, also in the open court and in the corridors except before 9 a. m. and after 4 p. m., and during the lunch hour. Owing to the danger of fire this order, the Commissioner says, must be carefully observed. The superintendent of the building is charged with the proper authority to report all those who violate it. It is said the District fire inspector asked that such an order be promulgated.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Harry Brigham, assistant in charge of the museum, will have care of the department exhibits at the St. Louis Fair. Mr. Brigham so far has not made complete arrangements for this work, but says that there will be many pleasant surprises in store for those interested in agricultural enterprises.

Most of Secretary Wilson's time is taken up with matters relating to the much-talked-of foot-and-mouth disease.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

An opinion rendered by the Attorney General that the postal service in the Philippines is not a branch of this Post-office Department, has been received by Edwin C. Madden, Third Assistant Postmaster General. The question arose as to what department should be stamped on penalty envelopes used to send mail free in the Philippines by Government officials. The Attorney General holds that under the act of July 1, 1902, the government of the Philippines should be regarded as a branch of the War Department. As the law demands that the penalty envelopes should be stamped with the department for which they are being used, those used in the Philippines must, therefore, be stamped with the War Department. The bureau of postoffices in the islands is a branch of the department of commerce and police, one of the four executive departments of the Philippine government.

First Assistant Postmaster Robert J. Wynne has issued a circular to all postmasters to be placed in their offices and pointed out to the rural letter carriers. It contains the following order issued by President Roosevelt:

"All officers and employees of the United States of every description serving in or under any of the executive departments, and whether serving in or out of Washington, are hereby forbidden, either directly or indirectly, individually or through associations, to solicit an increase of pay or to influence or attempt to influence in their own interest any legislation whatever, either before, Congress or its committees, or in any way save through the heads of the departments in or under which they serve, on penalty of dismissal from the Government service."

A list of all patrons of rural free delivery, giving the number of the route on which each resides, must be posted in the offices of all postmasters in order to afford information to compilers of directories and others who desire to obtain addresses of persons residing on rural free delivery routes.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Ex-Commissioner W. A. Rodenberg paid a visit to the Commission yesterday before leaving for his home in East St. Louis. Mr. Rodenberg is now a member of Congress from his State as he also was before his appointment to the Civil Service Commission. The ex-Commissioner received quite an ovation from his former associates.

BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY.

Dr. J. W. Fewkes has gone to Porto Rico to study the archaeology of the island, and to make researches in the customs of the now almost extinct Indians. They are only to be found in the far recesses of the island now.

Dr. Hehnke, chief of the Bureau of Ethnology, says that the next field work to be undertaken by the bureau is the study of the natives of Hawaii. He pointed out the need of making such research immediately, saying that in all cases of superior civilization coming in contact with an inferior, the latter is inevitably blotted out and forgotten. He is, therefore, anxious to have definite knowledge of the Hawaiians before it is too late.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

In his report to the Attorney General, Henry M. Hoyt, the president of the board of trustees of the District Reform School for Girls, showed the population for the year was five white girls and sixty-three colored. The total expense of maintaining the school was \$15,757.31.

CHANGES ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI

Large Stretches of Land Cut Away by the River.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"If a man had the combined acreage involved in all the changes of the Mississippi River between Lake Itasca and the Gulf of Mexico during a single year he would be one of the largest real estate owners in the country," said an old river man, "and really it would be very interesting if some river expert would give out an estimate on this subject. If you want to get some idea of the extent of this acreage make the trip from New Orleans to St. Louis by boat some time and talk with the men who are directly affected by these changes. One man will tell you that for a stretch of several miles there has been a caving of the river from a foot to ten feet, and that some of the richest of his soil has thus been washed into the river."

"Now this same thing goes on all the way along the river. What is lost on one side as a rule is gained on the other, that is, the acreage involved in the caving on one side is nearly so much made land on the other. There is, of course, some waste, but resistances which have been formed on the other side arrest a heavy per cent of the sediment and the formation of a bar is the result. One man told me some time ago that in one short stretch in Mississippi more than 1,000 acres of land had caved into the river in less than a dozen years. I personally know another instance where the river in little less than two years' time clipped off a point which contained more than 100 acres."

"Property rights do not cut much figure with the old Mississippi. In fact I may say that the big muddy stream is one of the most prolific breeders of litigation in all the country because of the almost innumerable controversies which spring up in the courts over riparian rights. In not a few instances state lines have been changed, and I believe there is a dispute still hanging fire between the States of Arkansas and Mississippi due to a change in the river. But I was speaking of the immense acreage involved in the washing and shifting of the river. It is something much larger than one not familiar with conditions would think, and if I had it in my power to say, I would be steamboating still, I suppose, but on a very much larger scale than at present."

BURNED STAMPS TO SAVE COST OF COMMON COAL

Bureau of Engraving and Printing Used Fuel Monthly for Which Treasury Paid \$1,000,000

Documentary Revenue Stamps Shoveled Into the Furnaces at Rate of \$40,000 Worth Per Day.

Over against the item of \$200,000,000, direct and indirect loss sustained by operators, miners, people and railroads as a result of the coal strike recently terminated, one branch of the Government—the Bureau of Engraving and Printing—will chalk up a net profit of about \$150. Incidentally, in accomplishing this saving, the Bureau in one month burned fuel for which the Treasury paid over \$1,000,000.

A million dollars a month for fuel simply to generate steam with which to drive the machinery in the Bureau—\$40,000 a day—is an item calculated to cause even "Uncle Sam" to look longingly toward bottled sunshine as a means for securing heat.

Actually Saved Money.

Just at this time, when the average man is giving attention to the fuel bill, it may be interesting to note how "Uncle Sam" can burn a \$1,000,000 bill of coal in a month and still come out \$150 to the good at the end of thirty days. In this particular instance the Government stokers shoveled documentary revenue stamps, for which the Treasury paid \$1,000,000, in to the Bureau furnaces, at the rate of \$40,000 daily, along with the proper proportion of coal, the stamps producing heat that otherwise would have necessitated the use of an extra ton of coal daily, at \$2.50 per ton.

Had the revenue stamps not been sacrificed to satisfy the hunger of the furnaces beneath the Bureau boilers, they would have been destroyed in the regular furnace made and provided for the burning of defective stamps, and the heat produced would have gone out into the upper air strata through the big chimney without having accomplished a single useful purpose.

Came in Wagon Loads.

Beginning with the 1st of July, 1901, following the repeal of the stamp tax on bank checks and telegraph and telephone messages, and augmented July 1, 1902, by the repeal of all stamp taxes, the Treasury has been redeeming the revenue stamps remaining in the hands of the purchasers throughout the country. The stamps have been shipped in wagon loads, a large portion of the bulk being represented by the blank checks upon which the stamp was impressed.

Car loads and tons upon tons of this stuff have been shipped to Washington and stored in the Treasury. Every room and cranny in the big building has been filled with boxes and bundles of revenue stamps and bank checks awaiting settlement of accounts. The clerks thought they had been having a share of trouble, but later discovered that only the stragglers had been coming, compared with the avalanche that poured into the Treasury when the new law extending the time limit on purchases of stamps and removing of all stamp taxes July 1 went into operation.

Building Blocked.

More carloads were dumped into the Treasury, and, of course, room for the boxes and bales had to be made. As there was no further available inside space the boxes were piled up high in the corridors and long hallways until in places only a narrow passageway was left through which the clerks laboriously picked their way.

In the fall large numbers of settlements were made, enabling the removal of the stamps represented by the payments. As fast as a wagon load of stamps was "released" it was hauled over to the Bureau and shoveled into the big incinerator built solely for this purpose.

One day in October, while the process of destruction was going on, and while the officials of the Treasury were racking their brains to figure out a coal supply for the various bureaus, the engineer at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was seized with an inspiration, and called the attention of the Director of the Bureau to the feasibility of utilizing the wagon loads of stamps and checks as a source of heat, and after consideration it was decided to shatter a time-honored custom of the department and substitute red heat for "red tape."

A Brilliant Success.

While the officials who ordinarily are charged with the duty of witnessing the operation of burning the stamps stand by to see that all stamps went into the furnace, the freeman and engineer experimented. It was found that about two parts coal and one part stamps and checks afforded a combination producing splendid results. In fact under the inspiration of this high-priced fuel the boilers steamed merrily, and the hand on the steam gauge showed a disposition to crawl around beyond the prohibited point on the dial.

The experiment was pronounced a success. As the Government, incidentally detailed to take charge of the destruction of the defective stamps in the "official" furnace, was stationed in the boiler room, and kept accurate tab on every box and bale opened, and noted that the contents found its way into the furnace and was completely burned.

And so, day after day, the big wagons transported boxes and bales of stamps and stamped checks from the Treasury to the Bureau, and the stokers sandwiched a layer of several thousand dollars' worth of Government securities between a few cents' worth of coal. At the end of the month it was found that an average of a ton of coal daily had been saved through the use of the high-grade fuel—a total saving of \$150 for the month, estimating coal at \$6 per ton.

Established Precedent.

It is said this is the first time in the history of the department that such use has been made of condemned stamps. Burning of stamps, both at the Bureau and in the basement of the postoffice

building, are of almost daily occurrence, but the incineration takes place in the regularly appointed furnace, and the heat produced is wasted out unutilized. Formerly it was the custom to burn defective stamps, envelopes and postal cards in the fireplace in the office of the chief of the redemption division. The rapid increase in the business of the department and the uncertainty of the fireplace as a means of destroying the stamps rendered it necessary that provision be made for getting rid of the increasingly large accumulations in a more scientific manner.

Under the fireplace system it was not uncommon when the draft was vigorous, for whole boxes of partly burned stamps to be whirled into the air and out of doors. Eventually the sheets drifted to the earth to be picked up and the unscratched stamps made use of for postal purposes.

The department condemns stamps upon the slightest provocation. If a package of stamps in the hands of a postmaster shows signs of becoming sticky, the postmaster, instead of separating the sheets and working the partially adhered sheets off, returns the package to the department and is immediately supplied with an equal number of perfect sheets. The returned stamps are checked into a bag and scheduled for incineration. With nearly 80,000 postmasters on the active list it may be surmised that the daily returns to the redemption division are enormous, notably in the summer months.

Became a Nuisance.

For a time, after the abandonment of the fireplace method, the condemned stamps were carted over to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and burned, but this process became a nuisance, and when the new postoffice building was under construction a furnace for the exclusive use of the redemption division was included in the specifications.

This incinerator is simply a big, round brick oven, with narrow iron doors above the grate bar and draft door below. When a cart load of stamps is ready for destruction the consignment is placed in the hands of three officials who proceed to the basement with the stamps, light a few sheets of stamps, throw them into the upper opening in the furnace, and then tumble in the entire cartload. The iron door is then padlocked, the draft opened wide and an official is left on guard. A wire screen in the door makes impossible the exit of any partially burned sheets.

Occupied Two Months.

Some great conflagrations have been pulled "off" in the basement of the postoffice building in the past four years. In 1898, following the abolishment of the newspaper and periodical stamps, the remainders were called in and burnings had every day for months. The face value of the stamps destroyed was something like \$10,000,000. Last winter the remainders of the beautiful Pan-American stamps were burned, the department, unfortunately, having given its pledge that all stamps remaining on hand after October 29, would be destroyed. Two months were occupied in burning these stamps, and the actual face value of the victims was not far from \$7,000,000.

CHAMBERLAIN AS A SCHOOL BOY.

Visits School He Left Fifty Years Ago and Becomes Reminiscent.

London Express.

Mr. Chamberlain visited University College School, Gower Street, and unveiled a memorial tablet to twelve old boys who had fallen in the war in the school building. The memorial tablet was unveiled by Mr. Chamberlain, and there was a large and distinguished company present.

In asking Mr. Chamberlain to perform the unveiling ceremony, the headmaster of the school, Mr. J. L. Paton, said that on a long list of famous old boys his was the most famous name of all. Then the youngest boy in the school came forward and presented Mrs. Chamberlain with a bouquet of roses, and immediately afterward Mr. Chamberlain, amid a storm of cheering, stepped forward. In the course of his speech he said:

"It is fifty years almost to a day since I last entered this building, and then I came to receive at the hands of the then lord mayor of London certain prizes which, with their inscription of the old school motto, still rest upon my library shelves, not the least valued or the least interesting of the memorials of my boyhood."

"I can call up today," when Mr. Chamberlain, amid laughter, "as if it was yesterday, the portly form of Prof. Key, most kindly of head masters, stroking solemnly to call to order a somewhat unruly class."

"I can recall my dear old Prof. Cook enforcing his mathematical instruction with the oft-repeated assertion that never in the whole course of his life had he met boys so bad as we were and that to attempt to get into our heads the mysteries of algebra was like firing a cannonball into a mountain of mud."

"I remember," added the speaker, "the laughter had subsided, 'this terrible comparison did not prevent him from exhibiting on many occasions the greatest pride and delight in the proficiency of his scholars."

"I remember also Prof. Marlet, that quaint and genial Frenchman, endeavoring to instill into our British understanding the beauties of Moliere, and, in the excitement of his recital, acting the parts he read as if he had just come from the Frenchman's theatre."

TEXAS AS A TEA STATE.

The gentleman sent from Washington into the coast country of East Texas to look into the adaptability of the soil for tea growing has left for Washington to make his report. He is a young man, J. H. Kinsler by name. Mr. Kinsler came here a month or so ago. He has been busy investigating. It is understood the Department of Agriculture will put in an experimental farm for tea. Just where the experiments will be conducted is not known. It will be remembered that the citizens of Nacogdoches formed a stock company recently for the purpose of furnishing to the Government the land and help and building necessary to experiment with the growing and curing of tobacco. Some thing was said at that meeting about tea, but no action was taken. Wherever the Government believes the tea farm should be placed, there is little doubt that the citizens will get together the necessary funds to provide the land. Fancy Texas raising tea and tobacco instead of razor-back hogs and long-horned cattle.

THE COLORS OF STARS.

In Hues as Well as in Brightness There Is a Difference.

E. W. Mauder, in Knowledge.

The wide difference which there is between star and star as to brightness is apparent on the very first glance toward the heavens; it requires a more careful scrutiny to realize that they differ also in their color, and in the character of their shining. The ancients carried their discrimination of the difference of the brightness of stars so far as to recognize six magnitudes, but when it came to the question of color, they hardly noted any difference at all. The stars in general were described as yellow, six only being recorded as "fiery." Of these six we should class five, as being distinctly orange or red—Antares, Betelgeuse, Aldebaran, Arcturus, and Pollux. The sixth, Sirius, is to us an intensely white star, and there have been many discussions as to whether it is changed in its color in the last 2,000 years, or whether the description given of it—"fiery red"—is due to some mistake in the record, or whether the excessive scintillation of the star may account for it. For, as we see it now when near the horizon, a number of fiery flashes of vivid red flames shoot out from time to time, due to the irregular dispersion of its light in passing through the tremulous atmosphere.

Assuming that the light of any star is partly white and partly colored, we may divide the stars into classes, depending entirely upon the depth of tint. A five-fold division suggests itself, something to the following effect: (1) Pure white, (2) tinted, (3) colored, (4) fully colored, (5) deeply colored. After the question of the depth of tint which the stars show, comes the question of the color of that tint. For naked eye stars the more refrangible colors do not come into consideration. The range is from orange red up to yellowish green, or, possibly, in a single instance—that of Beta Librae—up to green. Alpha Lyrae, and possibly one or two other stars, have a distinct bluish tinge, but in general stars not passed as white may be very well scheduled under one of the five following heads: (1) red yellow, (2) orange, (3) orange yellow, (4) deep orange, (5) yellowish green. In working upon star colors with the naked eye it is impossible to use any artificial standard of color, but the wide field of view, and the rapidity with which the attention can be turned from one part of the heavens to the other, will much more than make up for this deficiency. The stars must be compared one with another, the estimations of color must be purely relative, and the results will be found much the most accurate possible.

MAY CARRY WEAPONS IN IDAHO.

State Supreme Court Declares Unconstitutional Law Forbidding It.

Boise Statesman.

The Idaho Supreme Court has handed down an opinion in the L. D. Bricker habeas corpus case. Bricker had been convicted in the lower court of "carrying a deadly weapon within the limits of the city of Lewiston in contravention of the act of the Territory of Idaho, of February 4, 1899," and was in jail awaiting sentence when a writ of habeas corpus was applied for.

The court held that the act referred to was unconstitutional, granted the writ, and on a hearing ordered the discharge of the prisoner. The majority of the court, which is by Chief Justice Quarles, the other justices concurring, is in part as follows:

"The Second Amendment to the Federal Constitution is in the following language: 'A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.'"

"The language of section 1, Article I, constitution of Idaho, is as follows: 'The people have the right to bear arms for their security and defense, and the Legislature shall regulate the exercise of this right by law.'"

"Under these constitutional provisions the legislature has no power to prohibit a citizen from bearing arms in any portion of the State of Idaho, whether with or without the corporate limits of cities, towns, and villages."

"The Legislature may, as expressly provided in our State constitution, regulate the exercise of this right, but may not prohibit it."

"A statute prohibiting the carrying of concealed deadly weapons would be a proper exercise of the police power of the State."

"But the statute in question does not prohibit the carrying of weapons concealed, which is of itself a perilous practice, but prohibits the carrying of them in any manner in cities, towns, and villages."

"We are compelled to hold this statute void. The statute being void, the said justice's court had no jurisdiction of the subject-matter of the action, and the said judgment of conviction and the commitment which issued thereon and the detention of the petitioner under said commitment and judgment of conviction is illegal and void."

"The said judgment being void, habeas corpus will lie, and the prisoner should be discharged from custody, and it is so ordered."

PYTHON SWALLOWED A HOG.

Photographed While Lying in a State of Torpidity.

Baltimore American.

Some men in the island of Java, the beautiful possession of the New Netherlands, have been studying the habits of the opportunity to take an unusual photograph. It made the first picture of its kind ever to be obtained. It was that of a monstrous python, which had just swallowed an entire wild hog alive. The python was almost eighteen feet long and as large around the middle as a man. It had been lying in the shelter of a thicket of small palms and jungle grass, when the wild hog trotted unsuspectingly out. Like lightning the snake's long head struck down with a hammer-like blow, knocking the surprised porker off its feet. Before the animal could rise the great snake had hurled its body over him, and by the time the pig began to squeal the python had thrown these coils around the victim and cracked its ribs with such force that natives some distance away heard the pistol-like reports as the bones broke.

Then the big snake—which is not poisonous because it eats the bristly hog with saliva, until the body was slippery enough to take into the gullet. Down it slipped, slowly, but steadily, till it lay in the stomach. It distended the big snake so enormously that it looked as if the serpent surely would burst. The spectators could see the outlines of the hog, so closely did the creature fill the body of the snake.

The python crawled heavily toward the woods, but did not succeed in quite hiding away from the growing and curing of it was overcome by the torpidity that assails the big reptiles after they have swallowed prey. So it fell heavily across a little path in the clearing, and there it was photographed by some Europeans who had been brought to the spot by native runners. After taking the strange picture the men dispatched the serpent.

TEARFUL OR CHEERFUL?

Whether a woman is tearful or cheerful depends not on what she has materially, but what she is physically. Many an indulgent husband is driven almost to despair by the tearful outbreak of a wife who has "everything she wants." He wants to know what's the matter. But the wife can't tell. She only knows that she is depressed and despondent.

Such a condition is usually related to some form of womanly disease. The mental depression has its corresponding womanly weakness.

Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription changes tearful women to cheerful women by curing the diseases which cause physical weakness and depression of spirits. It establishes regularity, dries unhealthy drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

Mrs. Alice Adams, of Laboratory, Washington, D. C., says: "With much thanks I write to let you know how I am. I can say by God's help and your help I am well. I have taken six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and two of his Golden Medical Discovery, and I can do all my work. I can't praise your medicine too highly. I will recommend your medicine as long as I live. If any one doubts this give them my address."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong and sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women.

Keep the bowels healthy by the timely use of Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

MEDICAL.

DR. SHADE,

31 YEARS' PRACTICE.

YOU MAKE NO MISTAKE WHEN YOU CONSULT THE OLDEST AND LONGEST LOCATED SPECIALIST IN WASHINGTON. Special attention given to brain and nervous diseases, throat, lungs, and catarrhal affections, rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach, rectum, piles, bladder, kidney, female diseases, all skin and blood diseases cured without mercury or poisons. No matter what your trouble may be (mental or physical) consult Dr. Shade free of charge. Both sexes strictly confidential. Corner 13th and G Sts.

SAVED BY SCIENCE!

Many lives are lost each year by doctors' experiments. In cases of Heart, Lung, Throat, or Brain Trouble, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Bladder Trouble, Nervousness or Debility, Impaired Vitality or any disease of a private nature, an incorrect course of treatment might result seriously or even fatally.

Dr. Reed saves scientifically, and that's why he cures where others fail. CHARGES LOW, INCLUDING MEDICINES. CONSULTATION FREE.